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REPORT

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United States
Department of
Agriculture
Foreign
Agricultural
Service
Washington, D.C. 20250

WEEKLY ROUNDUP OF WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE

WR 2-82

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13--The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following recent developments in world agriculture and trade:

GRAIN AND FEED

ARGENTINA has taken several strong policy actions recently in an effort to strengthen its sagging economy.

On Dec. 24 the government discontinued the use of the two-tier exchange rate system which had differentiated between export and internal transactions. The convergence of the exchange rates has resulted in a substantial devaluation of the peso exchange rate utilized in export markets. This has made Argentine agricultural exports much more competitive in world markets, while increasing the monetary return to producers. The previous commercial rate of 7,248 pesos per U.S. dollar has been adjusted to a single 10,600 pesos per dollar rate for all transactions. This action has eliminated much of the uncertainty surrounding the Argentine market in recent months, facilitating sales activity.

In reaction to this measure, the Argentine grain market has been quite active. January wheat prices on the Buenos Aires market closed at 142,000 peso per quintal (100 kq) Dec. 29, compared with 128,511 on Dec. 23. Export registrations were suspended Dec. 24-28 until the policy initiatives could be clarified. Active trading resumed Dec. 29, with much of the sales believed to be destined for the Soviet Union.

In addition, Argentina has imposed a 10-percent export tax on all agricultural exports and has undertaken measures to make import duties more uniform.

ARGENTINA has reported an agreement with Iraq to supply 300,000 tons of wheat and 40,000 tons of rice in 1982. In return, Argentina would receive oil from Iraq. Argentina exported just over 90,000 tons of wheat to Iraq in 1980/81 and in 1976/77 (July-June).

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THAILAND has announced a barter agreement to trade 200,000 tons of corn (March-June delivery) for 123,843 tons of Romanian fertilizer (March-April delivery). This is one of a number of recent trade policy initiatives by Thailand to lessen the burden of its current record production output by encouraging larger export levels. Other barter arrangements are being considered with the Soviet Union, South Korea and Indonesia.

In SPAIN, severe drought conditions have been ameliorated by widespread precipitation which fell over most of the country during the last half of December. The recent rains have improved growing conditions for wheat and barley planted earlier this fall, as well as enabling late planting of wheat in areas previously too dry for sowing. More rain is necessary for adequate winter grain development.

SAUDI ARABIA'S imports of sorghum and barley, primarily used as sheep and cattle feed, have shown a considerable increase over the last four years. This growth is attributed to government policies initiated around 1978 that encouraged livestock ventures and provided liberal subsidies on feed grain imports. Saudi importers receive a 10-percent profit over c.i.f. cost and also are subsidized for any difference between the cost to wholesalers and the c.i.f. cost.

Coarse grain imports have increased from 358,000 tons in 1978 to about 1 million tons in 1979 and over 1.7 million tons in 1980. Major exporters are France, the Sudan, Thailand and Australia. The United States has accounted for only a minimal share in this growing market. Estimated imports of barley, corn and sorghum in 1978-81 from specified countries are as follows in 1,000 tons.

| | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1981</u> |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| <u>Barley</u> | | | | |
| France | 16 | 124 | 341 | 602 (As of Oct.) |
| Australia | 10 | 72 | 292 | -- |
| <u>Sorghum</u> | | | | |
| Sudan | 77 | 158 | 319 | -- |
| Thailand | 151 | 124 | 139 | -- |
| <u>Corn</u> | | | | |
| Thailand | -- | 152 | 137 | 146 (As of Sept.) |

Based on the export pace to date, exports of French barley to Saudi Arabia may exceed 1 million tons in 1981/82 (July-June). Growth in sorghum imports from the Sudan and other sources also is expected.

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In YUGOSLAVIA, the Federal Statistical Institute has reported 1981 corn production to be 9.77 million tons, up approximately 5 percent from the 1980 level. This gain was the result of a 5-percent increase in area; yields were fractionally down from the preceding year.

In CHINA, sources estimate 1981 hops production at 7,500 tons. Most production is on private plots so precise estimates are not available. The major producing areas are in Xinjiang and Heilongjiang Provinces but most provinces produce at least a small amount of hops to meet local demand. Xinjinag Province grows a European-type aroma variety and is the major exporting area.

Planted area is estimated at 10,000 hectares, of which only 1,300 hectares are on collective lands. National plans call for substantial increases in beer production within the next five years, but both areas and production of hops will need to increase to meet this goal.

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

The SOVIET UNION recently has made beef purchases (manufacturing type) from Argentina and Uruguay. The purchase of 9,000 tons (equivalent carcass weight) from Argentina is scheduled to arrive in the USSR in January and will be counted toward the Soviet's 1982 i ports under the 1981-85 meat trade agreement between those two countries. The purchase from Uruguay of 3,000 tons is the first Soviet purchase from that country in many years.

The EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC) Commission has published details regarding administration of its 5,000-ton quota for shipments of manufacturing grade beef to the United States. Beginning this year, the quota will be divided into four parts, of which the first three are not to exceed 1,250 tons each. These amounts will be available for license application in each of the first three quarters of 1982. The Commission will determine the remainder to be available during the fourth quarter. Previously, applications for export license against the entire 5,000-ton quota were to have been lodged as of Dec. 16, 1981.

SOUTH AFRICA's placements of layer-type chicks in January-June 1981 were up a sharp 24 percent from 1980. This expansion continued during the third quarter of 1981 with July, August and September placements up 33, 17, and 22 percent, respectively, compared with year-earlier levels. Rapid growth in the egg industry is partially the result of high red meat prices as cattle numbers are well below year earlier levels.

Currently, South Africa's egg industry is unable to meet the upswing in demand and some spot shortages have been reported. Additional permits have been issued to producers to increase layer numbers.

OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

MOROCCO, a major importer of soybean oil, has received a \$22 million credit for financing vegetable oil imports from the Islamic Development Bank, according to trade reports. Of Morocco's total vegetable oil consumption in 1981, two-thirds or 135,000 tons came from imported soybean oil.

In YUGOSLAVIA, the Federal Statistical Institute has reported the 1981 sunflowerseed crop to be 320,000 tons, 6 percent larger than the 1980 crop. The increase is attributed primarily to a larger planted area.

TOBACCO

ZIMBABWE's 1982 tobacco crop is expected to rebound to about 93,000 tons. This compares with the 1981 crop of only 69,408 tons from 39,756 hectares. Forecasts by type (with 1981 output in parentheses) are: Flue-cured 90,000 (67,356); burley 3,000 (2,025) and oriental 60 (27).

The government announced on Dec. 4 an increase of 66.7 percent in the farm worker's minimum monthly wage to 50 Zimbabwe dollars per month (US \$70 per month). Wages were increased 50 percent in 1980. Presently, the labor input is five times that required for U.S. tobacco production. The Zimbabwe Tobacco Association estimated that the higher minimum wages would result in a \$40.85-million-wage bill to be paid by the 1,351 growers and that wages and benefits would now comprise 43 percent of the variable costs of production, compared with 35 percent before the increase.

ARGENTINA'S peso devaluations and grower and export subsidies are expected to reestablish its competitiveness in world markets and increase tobacco exports during 1982.

In June, the 12-percent export tax on unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco products was eliminated and a 7-percent export subsidy granted for cigars and cigarettes. A temporary export rebate of 15 percent for industrial products, including cigars and cigarettes, began in October. For the 180-day duration of this rebate, cigars and cigarettes will receive a total export subsidy of 22 percent.

Faced with an over valued peso and poor international prices, farmers reduced dark air cured plantings for the second consecutive year and 1981 production declined to the lowest level in twenty years. During the growing season, hail and excessive rains reduced yields for all types of tobacco. The 1981 tobacco crop was the smallest in fifteen years. Lower production, stable consumption and low stocks resulted in less tobacco available for export.

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Approximately one-third of all flue-cured and dark air cured (Coriollo Correntino) production is exported. France is the largest market for Argentina's dark air cured tobacco, taking around 70 percent of dark air cured shipments. West Germany is the largest market for flue-cured tobacco, accounting for about 40 percent of the total flue-cured shipments.

The peso devaluations, which amounted to over 200 percent in 1981, are expected to increase Argentina's tobacco exports and make imports more expensive.

The government subsidizes tobacco growers through the Special Tobacco Fund financed by a 7-percent consumer tax on cigarettes. Producer subsidies in 1981 were 63 percent of the government-set prices for flue-cured and burley tobacco. This percentage was increased from the normal 40 percent because of the high production costs. Dark air cured tobacco growers received 40 percent of the grower price from the Fund.

The PHILIPPINES approved new floor prices for 1982 flue-cured and burley tobacco. The new price increases ranged from 10 percent to 29 percent for flue-cured tobacco and from 20 to 36 percent for burley tobacco, depending on grade. The approval followed the recommendation of a committee composed of representatives of producers, manufacturers, exporters and re-driers to help offset the rising costs of production. In addition, a new classification for burley tobacco was established as semi-air-cured with prices ranging from 10 to 18 percent below air-cured burley. The two sets of prices for burley tobacco are designed to encourage proper air-curing of tobacco. Although semi-air-cured tobacco is still sold at trading centers and is utilized in local cigarette production, the demand in foreign markets is for totally air-cured tobacco.

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS

TURKEY re-established minimum export prices effective Jan. 1 for raisins sold to the EC, following consultations with the Community. The prices are as follows in U.S. dollars per ton, f.o.b.: grade no.7 \$1,200, no. 8 \$1,225, no. 9 \$1,250 and no. 10 \$1,280. For medium and fine sizes, deduct \$20 and \$50 per ton, respectively. The export deposit rate for raisins destined to the EC also was raised from TL 20 to TL 27 per kilogram effective Dec. 22.

Currently, there are about 50,000 tons of uncommitted stocks and Turkish packers are pessimistic about disposing of the remaining stocks in view of the current low prices from Afghanistan (\$1,050 per ton, f.o.b.), Iran (\$1,100) and Greece (\$1,150 to \$1,180).

SPAIN'S almond exports during the first ten months of 1981 totaled 14,715 tons (shelled), up 31 percent from the comparable period of 1980. Despite the increase in exports, almond carryover stocks for 1981 are projected to reach an all-time high of approximately 44,000 tons due to the record 1981 domestic production of 80,000 tons.

Current f.o.b. export prices for Spanish almonds have dropped from the August 1981 levels, and are as follows in approximate dollars per 100 kilograms bagged, with year-earlier comparative data in parentheses: Unselected Valencias 250 (315); Larguentas and Iarconas 260 (365); and unshelled almonds (Mollar) 155 to 160 (180).

Filbert production in SPAIN for 1981 is estimated at 22,000 tons (in-shell), a 10-percent reduction from the preceding year. However, the current domestic supply is greater than last year as exports fell to 864 tons during January-October 1981, 57 percent below the same period of 1980.

The decline in filbert exports is the result of strong Turkish competition and comparatively high Spanish prices. In an effort to encourage exports, the government is expected to grant a 35 peseta-per-kilogram restitution on exports of filberts with a limit of 2,000 tons, shelled basis.

MEXICO'S reservoir levels in the northwest area of the country are above normal and near capacity, according to USDA's satellite imagery. Sufficient water apparently is available for irrigation of vegetable crops.

JAMAICA raised both the procurement price paid by the Sugar Industry Authority for raw sugar and the controlled domestic retail prices for refined sugar on Dec. 15. The retail price for refined sugar now goes to the equivalent of 66 U.S. cents per pound and the more commonly used brown sugar is now 31 cents a pound. These changes will increase returns to farmers but at the same time largely eliminate the subsidy to domestic consumers. Thus, internal prices are well above world market levels and export sales will continue to depend heavily on direct government subsidies.

U.S. raw sugar imports in November totaled 419,660 tons, down somewhat from the high level of 601,392 tons imported in October, according to U.S. Census data. The November figure brings the eleven-month 1981 total to 3,813,296 tons, up almost 8 percent from the same period in 1980. This is already more than the 3,794,716 tons imported in all of 1980. The biggest supplier during the January-November period was Brazil, with 736,014 tons, followed by the Dominican Republic at 602,996, Australia 534,491 and Argentina 369,940 tons. Imports from these countries were running 8, 18, 49 and 35 percent, respectively, over 1980 levels. The total value of imports through November 1981 was \$1.86 billion. The unit value averaged 22.2 cents per pound, compared with the 1980 calendar year average of 23.8 cents per pound.

Refined sugar imports during the eleven-month period totaled 4,008 tons valued at \$2.3 million.

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U.S. exports of refined sugar through November 1981 totaled 825,271 tons, up more than 100 percent from the same eleven months in 1980. The principal destinations were Mexico at 256,876 tons, Peru 115,638 tons, Venezuela 87,708 tons, Turkey 74,886 tons and India 64,579 tons. Other buyers were the Soviet Union, Jordan, Indonesia, Egypt, Chile, Iraq, Syria, Jamaica and Thailand. The total value of refined sugar shipped was \$482 million. The unit value was 26.5 cents per pound. In calendar 1980, the twelve-month average was 27.5 cents. The data also show 19,832 tons of raw sugar exported, valued at \$10 million.

The COCOA PRODUCERS ALLIANCE (CPA) announced at its December meeting that it will offer 35,000 tons of cocoa for sale to the Buffer Stock (BS) of the International Cocoa Agreement. Distribution of the quantity to be allocated for sale is as follows: Brazil 15,000 tons, Nigeria 8,000, Ghana 6,400, and Cameroon 5,600 tons. However, the BS manager stated that the quantity bought from each country will be up to his discretion and will be on a cash-against-document basis.

BS cocoa purchases to date have totaled 64,345 tons at a cost of \$152.9 million. This leaves \$82.9 million available for the purchase of the 35,000-ton offer. The BS Manager began bidding Jan. 4.

CPA members are the Ivory Coast, Brazil, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Ecuador, Colombia and Togo. Mexico and Sao Tome have applied for membership. The CPA also has announced that stockpiling 60,000 tons of 1982/83 crop cocoa is under consideration to aid BS efforts to support cocoa prices.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

The value of U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS for November at \$1.22 billion was down 20 percent from the same month in 1980. This brings fiscal 1982's cumulative total to \$2.68 billion--down 10 percent from the same period a year earlier. Significant declines in sugar, coffee and beef imports were chiefly responsible for the November drop.

Import trends for the first two months of fiscal 1982 reveal that sugar import value was down 27 percent at \$371 million. This was the result of a 46-percent drop in U.S. imported sugar prices, inspired by substantially increased world production, including a record 1981 harvest in the EC. According to trade sources, the EC outturn was a factor in the collapse of world sugar prices. These lower prices contributed to a 36-percent increase in the quantity imported by U.S. buyers.

Also, in the first two months of the fiscal year, coffee import value was down 18 percent at \$468 million. Like sugar, this was the result of lower U.S. import prices (25 percent lower) brought on by increased world production. While the lower price spurred a 10-percent rise in U.S. import demand, the increase was not enough to offset the price decline. However, coffee traders believe low coffee prices will recover strongly during the first half of 1982. If so, U.S. coffee import value can be expected to rise accordingly.

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In addition, beef import value was down 38 percent at \$208 million. This can be attributed to a 28-percent decline in the volume of beef and veal product imports and a 16-percent decrease in imported beef prices. Lower domestic prices and increased availabilities were chiefly responsible for the import decline.

The U.S. agricultural trade balance value for November was up 13 percent over November 1980, totaling a surplus of \$2.55 billion. This brings fiscal 1982's agricultural trade surplus to \$5.02 billion, a 12-percent increase over the same two-month period in fiscal 1981.

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U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS FROM ALL SOURCES
OCTOBER 1980 - NOVEMBER 1981

| | | CUMULATIVE TO DATE | | | | CURRENT MONTH (NOVEMBER) | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------------------|------|----------|-------------|------|--------|--------|-----|
| COMMODITIES | UNIT | QUANTITY | VALUE | | QUANTITY | VALUE | | QUANTITY | VALUE | | | | |
| | | : 10/80-11/80:10/81-11/81:DIF | : 10/80-11/80:10/81-11/81:DIF | : 10/80-11/80:11/81:DIF | : 1980 | : 1981 | :DIF | : 1980 | : 1981 :DIF | | | | |
| GRAINS AND FEEDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WHEAT & PRODUCTS | MT | 29,473 | 32,827 | +11 | 39,316 | 43,146 | +10 | 13,596 | 15,535 | +14 | 18,835 | 20,385 | +8 |
| BARLEY & MALT | MT | 25,254 | 25,660 | +2 | 5,736 | 5,655 | -1 | 11,692 | 17,860 | +53 | 2,806 | 3,813 | +36 |
| OTH COARSE GRAINS 1/ | MT | 6,729 | 6,715 | -- | 1,663 | 1,911 | +15 | 3,011 | 3,533 | +17 | 851 | 928 | +9 |
| PULSES | MT | 4,757 | 5,562 | +17 | 3,114 | 3,995 | +28 | 2,187 | 1,628 | -26 | 1,391 | 1,289 | -7 |
| OTHER | XXX | | | | 29,802 | 33,309 | +12 | | | | 15,126 | 16,422 | +9 |
| TOTAL | XXX | | | | 79,631 | 88,017 | +11 | | | | 39,009 | 42,836 | +10 |
| OILSEEDS & PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OILSEEDS | MT | 17,591 | 52,781 | +200 | 8,995 | 18,762 | +109 | 11,882 | 26,308 | +121 | 4,837 | 8,080 | +67 |
| COCONUT OIL | MT | 98,692 | 73,764 | -25 | 57,323 | 39,875 | -30 | 41,223 | 34,614 | -16 | 23,587 | 18,816 | -20 |
| PALM OIL | MT | 29,907 | 22,245 | -26 | 14,414 | 10,896 | -24 | 13,850 | 15,140 | +9 | 6,872 | 7,315 | +6 |
| OTHER VEG. OILS | MT | 32,320 | 33,870 | +5 | 29,533 | 28,196 | -5 | 13,857 | 15,776 | +14 | 13,152 | 13,089 | -- |
| OTHER | MT | 4,936 | 15,597 | +216 | 4,536 | 7,035 | +55 | 2,804 | 6,944 | +148 | 2,439 | 3,856 | +58 |
| TOTAL | MT | 183,445 | 198,257 | +8 | 114,802 | 104,763 | -9 | 83,616 | 98,782 | +18 | 50,887 | 51,156 | +1 |
| SEEDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SEEDS | MT | 6,780 | 6,786 | +1 | 9,274 | 12,337 | +33 | 4,268 | 3,811 | -11 | 4,965 | 6,682 | +35 |
| COTTON, LINTERS, SILK | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COTTON, LINTERS, SILK | MT | 2,749 | 1,594 | -42 | 2,834 | 1,802 | -36 | 1,421 | 922 | -35 | 1,867 | 917 | -51 |
| TOBACCO UNMFG. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIGARETTE LEAF | MT | 20,185 | 15,692 | -22 | 54,741 | 48,387 | -12 | 9,269 | 6,934 | -25 | 24,159 | 21,533 | -11 |
| CIGAR LEAF | MT | 489 | 551 | +13 | 2,576 | 2,805 | +9 | 210 | 326 | +55 | 1,071 | 1,452 | +36 |
| SCRAP & STEMS | MT | 6,021 | 6,816 | +13 | 7,986 | 8,413 | +5 | 2,341 | 3,149 | +35 | 3,194 | 3,981 | +25 |
| TOTAL | MT | 26,696 | 23,059 | -14 | 65,303 | 59,605 | -9 | 11,820 | 10,408 | -12 | 28,423 | 26,967 | -5 |
| POULTRY PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FEATHERS & DOWN | MT | 1,439 | 1,021 | -29 | 13,038 | 11,767 | -10 | 821 | 511 | -38 | 7,023 | 4,198 | -40 |
| POULTRY MEAT | MT | 314 | 215 | -31 | 793 | 1,014 | +28 | 194 | 135 | -30 | 570 | 637 | +12 |
| EGGS & PRODUCTS | XXX | | | | 871 | 458 | -47 | | | | 313 | 244 | -22 |
| OTHER | XXX | | | | 1,167 | 288 | -75 | | | | 593 | 113 | -81 |
| TOTAL | XXX | | | | 15,970 | 13,527 | -15 | | | | 8,499 | 5,192 | -39 |

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS FROM ALL SOURCES
OCTOBER 1980 - NOVEMBER 1981

| CUMULATIVE TO DATE | | | | | | | | | | CURRENT MONTH (NOVEMBER) | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|----------|---------|-----|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| COMMODITIES | UNIT | QUANTITY | VALUE | % | 10/80-11/81:DIF | 10/80-11/81:DIF | 10/80-11/81:DIF | 10/80-11/81:DIF | 10/80-11/81:DIF | QUANTITY | VALUE | % | 10/80-11/81:DIF | 10/80-11/81:DIF | QUANTITY | VALUE | % | 10/80-11/81:DIF | 10/80-11/81:DIF |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHEESE, QUOTA..... | MT | 23,735 | 19,594 | -17 | 64,586 | 57,898 | -10 | 12,251 | 10,584 | -14 | 33,436 | 31,897 | -5 | | | | | | |
| CHEESE, NON-QUOTA..... | MT | 3,572 | 3,054 | -15 | 13,207 | 11,906 | -10 | 1,782 | 1,549 | -19 | 6,852 | 5,682 | -17 | | | | | | |
| CASEIN..... | MT | 9,581 | 10,215 | +7 | 28,281 | 30,069 | +6 | 4,008 | 5,673 | +42 | 11,665 | 16,619 | +42 | | | | | | |
| OTHER..... | XXX | | | | 1,443 | 2,775 | +92 | | | | 934 | 1,474 | +58 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL..... | XXX | | | | 107,517 | 102,648 | -5 | | | | 52,887 | 55,673 | +5 | | | | | | |
| LIVESTOCK & PRODS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WOOL..... | MT | 3,386 | 5,012 | +48 | 14,511 | 22,494 | +55 | 1,633 | 2,303 | +41 | 6,965 | 10,364 | +49 | | | | | | |
| MEAT..... | MT | 170,355 | 129,961 | -24 | 444,472 | 307,797 | -31 | 75,554 | 54,347 | -28 | 198,103 | 129,741 | -35 | | | | | | |
| BEEF AND VEAL..... | MT | 130,393 | 93,437 | -28 | 337,510 | 208,045 | -38 | 55,910 | 36,376 | -34 | 145,639 | 82,779 | -43 | | | | | | |
| PORK..... | MT | 34,590 | 32,263 | -7 | 94,159 | 87,705 | -7 | 16,593 | 15,730 | -5 | 45,296 | 42,667 | -6 | | | | | | |
| OTHER (EDIBLE)..... | MT | 5,372 | 4,261 | -21 | 12,803 | 12,047 | -6 | 3,051 | 1,641 | -46 | 7,168 | 4,295 | -40 | | | | | | |
| LIVE CATTLE..... | NO | 75,465 | 91,091 | +21 | 30,576 | 33,639 | +10 | 46,361 | 45,617 | -2 | 18,137 | 15,945 | -12 | | | | | | |
| OTHER LIVESTOCK..... | NO | 46,496 | 28,390 | -39 | 32,173 | 29,966 | -19 | 19,603 | 10,882 | -44 | 15,318 | 12,287 | -20 | | | | | | |
| HIDES & SKINS..... | XXX | | | | 11,815 | 15,394 | +30 | | | | 5,347 | 8,172 | +53 | | | | | | |
| FURSKINS..... | XXX | | | | 12,906 | 12,678 | -2 | | | | 5,378 | 5,051 | -6 | | | | | | |
| OTHER..... | XXX | | | | 24,716 | 26,423 | +7 | | | | 11,405 | 12,387 | +9 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL..... | XXX | | | | 571,168 | 444,393 | -22 | | | | 260,653 | 193,947 | -26 | | | | | | |
| HORTICULTURAL PROD. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FRUIT..... | MT | 402,578 | 476,382 | +18 | 160,774 | 215,966 | +34 | 204,918 | 233,386 | +14 | 84,578 | 98,637 | +17 | | | | | | |
| FRESH..... | MT | 49,398 | 55,859 | +13 | 80,476 | 112,841 | +40 | 20,028 | 23,079 | +15 | 41,842 | 54,491 | +30 | | | | | | |
| PREP. & PRES..... | MT | 184,821 | 237,061 | +28 | 35,826 | 50,598 | +41 | 118,103 | 100,787 | -15 | 19,227 | 22,280 | +16 | | | | | | |
| JUICES..... | MT | 97,398 | 80,067 | -18 | 30,551 | 26,008 | -15 | 53,705 | 44,337 | -17 | 23,509 | 21,866 | -7 | | | | | | |
| VEGETABLES, FR/FZ..... | MT | 40,178 | 63,203 | +57 | 44,717 | 54,618 | +22 | 19,937 | 34,151 | +71 | 16,116 | 14,560 | -10 | | | | | | |
| VEG., PREP., PRES..... | MT | | | | 43,489 | 44,051 | +1 | | | | 21,617 | 28,934 | +34 | | | | | | |
| TREE NUTS..... | XXX | | | | 145,241 | 160,916 | +11 | 37,653 | 46,311 | +23 | 22,189 | 20,325 | -8 | | | | | | |
| WINE..... | LIT | 72,741 | 88,095 | +21 | 63,785 | 68,710 | +8 | 42,365 | 47,349 | +12 | 75,371 | 85,316 | +13 | | | | | | |
| OTHER ALCOHOLIC BEV..... | LIT | 90,257 | 106,379 | +18 | 35,835 | 30,495 | -15 | | | | 29,573 | 30,496 | +3 | | | | | | |
| NURSERY PRODUCTS..... | XXX | | | | 33,135 | 37,854 | +14 | | | | 10,130 | 10,595 | +5 | | | | | | |
| OTHER..... | XXX | | | | 557,526 | 638,617 | +15 | | | | 17,739 | 20,755 | +17 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL..... | XXX | | | | | | | | | | 277,314 | 309,619 | +12 | | | | | | |

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS FROM ALL SOURCES
OCTOBER 1980 - NOVEMBER 1981

| COMMODITIES | UNIT | CUMULATIVE TO DATE | | CURRENT MONTH (NOVEMBER) | | : 10/80-11/80:10/81-11/81:DIF | | : 10/80-11/81:10/81-11/81:DIF | | : 10/80-11/81:10/81-11/81:DIF | | : 10/80-11/81:10/81-11/81:DIF | |
|-----------------------|------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | | QUANTITY | VALUE | QUANTITY | VALUE | QUANTITY | VALUE | QUANTITY | VALUE | QUANTITY | VALUE | QUANTITY | VALUE |
| SUGAR & TROP. PRODS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUGAR, RAW & REFINED: | MT : | 754,214 | 506,805 | 371,251 | -27 | 468,239 | 420,441 | -10 | 334,299 | 136,085 | -59 | | |
| SWEETENERS..... | MT : | 66,598 | 32,350 | 35,164 | +7 | 38,632 | 43,253 | +12 | 17,496 | 16,483 | -6 | | |
| COCOA & PRODUCTS..... | MT : | 47,684 | 118,316 | 123,709 | +5 | 22,552 | 20,711 | -8 | 52,096 | 44,137 | -15 | | |
| COFFEE..... | MT : | 173,282 | 574,405 | 468,295 | -18 | 92,341 | 97,373 | +5 | 297,406 | 238,797 | -20 | | |
| ESSENTIAL OILS..... | MT : | 1,363 | 21,105 | 11,457 | -46 | 819 | 362 | -56 | 10,825 | 3,957 | -63 | | |
| TEA..... | MT : | 11,974 | 19,929 | 22,191 | +17 | 5,501 | 6,111 | +11 | 8,479 | 9,935 | +17 | | |
| SPICES..... | MT : | 22,635 | 29,092 | 25,938 | -11 | 11,430 | 10,744 | -6 | 14,364 | 14,245 | -1 | | |
| FIBERS..... | MT : | 10,184 | 7,945 | 8,794 | +10 | 5,077 | 5,954 | +17 | 3,947 | 3,160 | -20 | | |
| RUBBER & ALLIED GUMS: | MT : | 83,931 | 107,436 | 129,816 | +21 | 51,193 | 57,299 | +12 | 64,662 | 56,466 | -13 | | |
| OTHER..... | XXX: | | 20,362 | 15,516 | -24 | | | | 9,330 | 6,202 | -34 | | |
| TOTAL..... | XXX: | | 1,437,446 | 1,212,040 | -16 | | | | 812,904 | 529,466 | -35 | | |
| GRAND TOTAL..... | XXX: | | 2,961,340 | 2,677,749 | -10 | | | | 1537,407 | 1222,455 | -20 | | |

NOTE: VALUE UNITS ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS. LITER UNITS ARE IN THOUSANDS OF UNITS.
 XXX INDICATES QUANTITY TOTALS ARE NOT MEANINGFUL WHERE UNITS OF MEASURE DIFFER.
 --- INDICATES CHANGE LESS THAN 1 PERCENT. *** INDICATES CHANGE GREATER THAN 999 PERCENT.

1/ INCLUDES BY-PRODUCTS.

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS DATA (UNADJUSTED).

TRADE AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION DIVISION
 TRADE AND MARKETING BRANCH, IAS, FAS, USDA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE



OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY

0003 UNCSRA002A422 10002 0001
USDA NAL CURRENT SERIAL RECO-
RD AL
RM 002
BELTSVILLE MD 20012

AGR 101
FIRST CLASS

Rotterdam Prices and E.C. Import Levies:

Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f.,
Rotterdam, the Netherlands, compared with a week earlier and a year ago:

| Item | Jan. 12, 1981 | Change from previous week | A year ago |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | \$ per m. ton | \$ per bu. | ¢ per bu. |
| Wheat | | | |
| Canadian No. 1 CWRS-13.5%..... | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%..... | 189.00 7/ | 5.14 7/ | -5 7/ |
| U.S. No. 2 DHW/HW: 13.5%..... | 202.00 | 5.50 | +15 |
| U.S. No. 2 S.R.W..... | 171.50 | 4.67 | -4 |
| U.S. No. 3 H.A.D..... | 193.00 7/ | 5.25 7/ | -6 7/ |
| Canadian No. 1 A: Durum..... | 216.00 7/ | 5.89 7/ | -9 7/ |
| Feed grains: | | | |
| U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn..... | 133.50 | 3.39 | +25 |
| U.S. No. 2 Sorghum 2/..... | 140.50 | 3.57 | +14 |
| Feed Barley 3/..... | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Soybeans: | | | |
| U.S. No. 2 Yellow..... | 259.50 | 7.06 | +32 |
| Argentine 4/..... | 260.00 7/ | 7.08 7/ | +7 7/ |
| U.S. 44% Soybean Meal (M.T.).. | 238.00 | -- | +4.00 5/ |
| EC Import Levies | | | |
| Wheat 6/..... | 86.90 | 2.37 | +2 |
| Barley..... | 79.50 | 1.73 | -6 |
| Corn..... | 101.30 | 2.57 | -20 |
| Sorghum..... | 92.20 | 2.34 | -10 |

1/ Not available.

2/ Optional delivery: U.S. or Argentine Granifero Sorghum.

3/ Optional delivery: Canadian Feed Barley.

4/ Optional delivery: Brazil yellow.

5/ Dollars per metric ton.

6/ Durum has a special levy.

7/ April/May delivery

Note: Basis Feb. delivery.